

Summary of statewide teleconference on proposed alternatives to limit non-Chinook (chum) salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fisheries

North Pacific Fishery Management Council May 4, 2010

Purpose

Both the Rural Community Outreach Committee and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) recommended conducting a statewide public teleconference prior to the June 2010 Council meeting, thus, this effort was included in the Council's outreach plan on this issue.¹ The primary purpose of the teleconference was an orientation for the public on the alternatives currently proposed to evaluate new management measures to limit non-Chinook (chum) salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fisheries.² The teleconference was intended to help the public understand the Council process, the basics of the alternatives proposed, and ways to provide formal input to the Council. A secondary purpose was to document public input on the suite of alternatives and general concerns related to the issue, and provide that feedback to the Council in June.

The timing of the teleconference was such that the public would have an opportunity to understand the proposed action and how to provide comment on the issue, prior to the Council finalizing alternatives for analysis in June. The June Council action will provide a starting point from which to base the preliminary analysis, recognizing that the Council can modify the alternatives at Council meetings throughout the analytical process. The preliminary analysis for the proposed action will be developed from June 2010 through January 2011, with the Council's first review scheduled for its February 2011 meeting.

Logistics and participation

The teleconference was publicized in several ways: email notices, postings on the Council website, Federal Register notice, newspaper notices, and direct mailings to stakeholders. The mailing was sent March 31, to notify the public of the teleconference, the current suite of alternatives under consideration, and the analytical and Council schedule for action. The mailing was sent to over 600 individuals and entities, including community governments, regional and village Alaska Native corporations, regional non-profit Alaska Native corporations, tribal entities, Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council coordinators, Community Development Quota corporations, ADF&G Regional Coordinators, and other community or Alaska Native entities.

Key contacts in western Alaska were also contacted and asked to host a site at which community residents could participate, and/or publicize the call in their organization's newsletter or email listserve. Newspapers contacted were the Nome Nugget, Bristol Bay Times (Dillingham), Tundra Drums (Bethel), and the Arctic Sounder (Kotzebue).

The teleconference was open to the public, and hosted by the Council and the Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program. The call was moderated and recorded by EventBuilder.³ A toll-free number was

¹ The Council's outreach plan for the Bering Sea chum salmon bycatch issue is provided here:

http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/current_issues/bycatch/ChumOutreach410.pdf

² The Council's alternatives are provided here (last revision in February 2010):

http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/current_issues/bycatch/ChumBycatchMotion210.pdf

³ EventBuilder is a provider of online event technology and conferencing services that provides event management, online registration and web and audio conferencing. www.eventbuilder.com.

provided, and an unlimited number of lines could be accommodated. The audio file for the teleconference is available at: <http://www.box.net/shared/j37fjq8i1>.

The call occurred from 9 am – 11 am on May 4. Council analysts, Nicole Kimball and Dr. Diana Stram, provided a 30 minute presentation on the proposed action, community outreach plan, and Council process, with 90 minutes remaining for questions and comments from the public. Callers provided their name and location. The powerpoint presentation was posted on the Council website two weeks prior to the teleconference, and is attached as **Appendix 1**.

The call log, which indicates the number of callers, their location, and the amount of time they participated, is provided as **Appendix 2**. A total of 73 unique lines called in, which effectively means a minimum of 73 people participated, as there were several sites with more than one person on the line. Note that the call log indicates that 86 lines participated, but several of those were from the same number, resulting in a total number of 73 individual lines (e.g., a person called in for a portion of the call, hung up, then called back in later). Individual phone numbers of participants are not provided in the call log to protect confidentiality. The maximum number of lines participating at any one time was 53. Thirty-one different locations were represented, with 20 of those being small Alaska villages.

Summary of questions and comments

The following provides a brief summary of participants' questions and comments. About 25 questions and/or comments were provided, by 18 participants. For detail and an exact account of both the questions and responses, please refer to the audio file at: <http://www.box.net/shared/j37fjq8i1>.

1. *Edward Mark, Quinhagak. Natural Resource Director, Native Village of Quinhagak.* Rural villages have an unwritten rule about not wasting resources in subsistence hunting and gathering, thus, it is counter-intuitive to set a goal for how much salmon can be wasted in the form of bycatch. Edward questioned whether there were programs implemented to distribute chum salmon bycatch for use by community residents. A follow-up comment focused on Alternative 2; if a hard cap is selected, he supports the lowest cap possible.
2. *Victor Lord, Nenana. Commercial and subsistence salmon fisherman, Tanana River.* Question about where the pollock fishery operates, and how the Council and NMFS know where they operate (i.e., what is the managers' level of confidence in the pollock fishery's areas of operation). Also a question about the timing for public comment on this issue at the June 2010 Council meeting.
3. *Ted Suckling, Nenana. Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association.* Question about whether there are observers on all pollock vessels, and how much the public and fisheries managers can rely on observers' bycatch estimates.
4. *Tom Okleasik, Kotzebue. Planning Director, Northwest Arctic Borough.* Question about whether the bycatch trend analysis will incorporate the natural population variation in the salmon stocks, and whether it accounts for past commercial fisheries effects (i.e., bycatch in previous years). A second question focused on the results of the finer scale, less aggregated genetic information that may be available in 2011, and whether and how indigenous people will have a role in the research process with NMFS (i.e., sample taking, interpretation of results, etc.).
5. *Don Rivard, Anchorage. Office of Subsistence Management, USFWS.* Question on whether BSAI Amendment 91 (Chinook salmon bycatch action) is on track for possible approval by the Secretary of Commerce this year, with implementation by NMFS in January 2011. Related question as to how Amendment 91 will be addressed or incorporated in the chum salmon bycatch

analysis (i.e., as part of the status quo). A follow-up question on whether the action taken under BSAI Amendment 91 to limit Chinook salmon bycatch is likely to also serve to limit chum bycatch.

6. *Julie Raymond-Yakoubian, Nome. Anthropologist, Kawerak, Inc.* Question regarding what specific steps the Council is taking to engage with NMFS on tribal consultation issues, to make sure that tribal issues are taken into consideration and addressed prior to a Council decision.
7. *Louie Green, Nome. Subsistence and commercial salmon fisherman.* Comment that the Nome subdistrict has given all the Chinook and chum salmon to intercept fisheries that it can handle; the region is losing its salmon culture and salmon cannot afford to be wasted through bycatch. Question about how the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico may affect the Council's approach and decision-making on fisheries management in the Bering Sea.
8. *Morris Nuparuk (sp.?), Elim.* Comment: Since 1964, residents have been documenting how many salmon have passed the salmon counting tower in their area; a reduction in the number of salmon making it to the river has been recognized since the pollock fishery started picking up in the 1980s. In the 1970s, local fishermen could fish at least two 48-hour periods, every week. Currently, fishermen are usually on standby for a salmon opener. Question about whether there is any funding set-aside from the pollock fishery to re-stock rivers and tributaries.
9. *Charlie Fitka, St. Michael. IRA Council, subsistence and commercial salmon fishermen, Yukon River.* Comment that residents have been limited in both subsistence and commercial salmon fisheries in recent years. He was fined in 2009 for subsistence fishing; he did not have a radio and was unaware that ADF&G had reduced the net size limits. Question focused on how are we going to control bycatch of salmon in the Bering Sea when the subsistence way of life is being controlled by ADF&G. Comment continued that there is too much waste and we cannot let this amount of bycatch continue.
10. *Edward Mark, Quinhagak. Natural Resource Director, Native Village of Quinhagak.* Question on whether there is a tagging system in place in the Area M (commercial salmon) fisheries so that we can determine to which rivers (e.g., Yukon or Kuskokwim) chum salmon are migrating. If a tagging system is not in place, can we incorporate such a system in this proposed action.
11. *Lisa Ragone, Juneau. USCG.* Comment regarding the current rolling hot spot closure system (status quo, Alternative 1); it appears that the pollock fishery has a hard time avoiding salmon, even when they are trying to do so. Request to explain the new 'zone' closure system, and the size of the areas proposed for pollock closures, under Alternative 3.
12. *Ted Suckling, Nenana. Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association.* Comment: Residents in his region (Interior) fish at the headwaters of the Tanana River, and are concerned with getting enough salmon up the river to spawn. They support a management system that would keep bycatch as low as possible. Question on how the Council determined the numbers of salmon that represent the range of hard caps under Alternative 2. What is the basis for those options?
13. *Nancy Swanson, Anchorage. National Park Service.* Comment to encourage staff to include in the analysis how the Federal management system for subsistence would be affected by the alternatives proposed (i.e., do not limit the analysis to how ADF&G management is affected). As the analysis is developed, analysts should consider Title 8 of ANILCA (subsistence priority), both in terms of providing an understanding of Title 8 in the analysis and in developing the alternatives for evaluation.

14. *Louie Green, Nome. Subsistence and commercial salmon fisherman.* Question regarding whether there have been any new genetic subsamples of Chinook and chum salmon taken in the Nome subdistrict. If not, why haven't they been requested.
15. *Tim Smith, Nome. Nome Fishermen's Association.* Question about whether it is reasonable to attempt to manage chum salmon bycatch without considering commercial salmon fisheries in Area M, especially in light of providing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Discussions on the approach at the February 2010 Council meeting were concerning; if Area M is a substantial mortality factor, it need to be incorporated into overall management system for chum salmon. Follow-up question related to the Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program. The Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC), representing Bering Straits communities, did not communicate the position they were going to recommend to the Council on Chinook salmon bycatch to the public in advance. Question on whether the CDQ groups have any obligation to communicate with their constituents on chum salmon bycatch.
16. *John Chase, Kotzebue. Northwest Arctic Borough.* Comment that he hopes that the Council can put significant weight on the comments provided by subsistence users of salmon throughout this process.
17. *Muriel Morse, Anchorage (originally from Koyuk). Alaska Marine Conservation Council.* Comment that it is necessary to recognize that Yupik is the primary language for many affected stakeholders in rural Alaska. In the future, the Council should consider providing translation services during teleconferences, outreach meetings, and Council meetings, in order to increase understanding and participation.
18. *Jetta Minerva, Galena. Subsistence specialist, Koyukuk and Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge.* Comment on the treaty between the U.S. and Canada, which requires that the U.S. provide 45,000 Chinook salmon. The Council needs to take into consideration salmon treaty obligations, and also recognize that in the past year it took a significant effort by Yukon fishery managers and sacrifices by subsistence users to meet the treaty obligation.
19. *Victor Lord, Nenana. Commercial and subsistence salmon fisherman, Tanana River.* Question about the timing of the A and B seasons for the Bering Sea pollock fishery and its relationship to Chinook and chum salmon bycatch. Question as to whether fisheries managers put more emphasis on the B season, in terms of chum salmon bycatch.
20. *Sam ??, Quinhagak.* Comment: The CDQ group in the Quinhagak region (Coastal Village Region Fund) helps local villages with their commercial fisheries management. Question about whether the pollock fishery can be mandated to provide funds for genetic research and management (funding provided directly to the State of Alaska), and specific fisheries projects in western Alaska. Question as to whether there is a way to use funds generated from violations in the pollock fishery to assist and be allocated to specific fisheries projects in western Alaska.
21. *Louie Green, Nome. Subsistence and commercial salmon fisherman.* Comment that the CDQ groups have funds for restoration and rehabilitation of fisheries. Question about the basis for the initial allocations to the CDQ groups; one of the criteria being the population of the communities represented by each group. Question about whether that basis constitutes a legal obligation to the CDQ group's constituency to communicate their positions on issues and state how they are going to use the public resource. Concern about the CDQ community liaisons and Board of Directors being the conduit for the public to receive information on the CDQ group.

22. *Paul Beans, Mountain Village.* Comment that there have been significant reductions on the Yukon River and throughout rivers in western Alaska for both the commercial and subsistence salmon fisheries in recent years, specifically 2008 and 2009. Management measures include shorter seasons, gear restrictions, and overall closures. Question concerning whether the Council has considered taking action to shorten the seasons for the Bering Sea pollock fishery (e.g., cut both A and B seasons in half, in order to share the conservation burden).
23. *Phillip ??, Minto.* Question about why Chinook and chum bycatch in the pollock fishery were so low in 2008. Interest in replicating the management and industry actions taken in 2008 to avoid salmon bycatch; fold those types of actions into the current suite of chum salmon alternatives.
24. *Jetta Minerva, Galena. Subsistence specialist, Koyukuk and Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge.* Question on the survival rate of Chinook and chum salmon caught as bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fishery.
25. *Ted Suckling, Nenana. Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association.* Question and concern about why the Bering Sea pollock fishery takes precedence over the subsistence salmon fishery, as subsistence is a way of life.



North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Presentation on Bering Sea chum salmon bycatch alternatives
May 4, 2010
Diana Stram & Nicole Kimball
North Pacific Fishery Mgmt Council
(907)271-2809
diana.stram@noaa.gov, nicole.kimball@noaa.gov

The slide features a background image of a fishing boat on the water with snow-capped mountains in the distance. A small circular logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Who are we?

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS):

- Together manage U.S. Federal fisheries off Alaska (3-200 miles)
- Management is coordinated (and in some cases jointly managed) with the State of Alaska
- Council makes recommendations to NMFS
- NMFS approves, implements, and enforces them

Who is on the Council?

15 total members

- 11 voting
 - 4 designated seats (heads of: NMFS, ADF&G, Washington & Oregon Depts of Fish and Wildlife)
 - 7 appointed seats (5 Alaska & 2 Washington)
- 4 non-voting
 - USCG, Pacific States, Dept of State, US Fish & Wildlife

Council meetings

- 5 meetings per year
- 3 in Anchorage, 1 in AK fishing community, 1 in Seattle or Portland
- Each meeting is ~8 days
- All meetings open to the public
- Many opportunities for public comment, including written and oral testimony on each agenda item
- Audio link available to listen to Council meetings remotely (real-time)

Magnuson Stevens Act

- Council management of fisheries is governed by the Magnuson-Stevens Act (Federal law)
- Council primarily manages groundfish (Pacific cod, pollock, flatfish, sablefish, rockfish, etc); shellfish; halibut allocations
- Management areas: Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska
- Includes management of bycatch in these fisheries

Magnuson Stevens Act

10 National Standards – Council and NMFS must consider several factors, including:

- Minimizing bycatch to extent practicable (e.g., salmon bycatch),
- Preventing overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery (e.g., the Bering Sea pollock fishery),
- Providing for the sustained participation and minimize adverse impacts on fishing communities.

Council Decision Process

- Proposal presented to Council from public, stakeholder group, or Council
- If desired, Council initiates analysis of alternatives and options
- Council receives input on draft analyses and issues from its Scientific and Statistical Committee, Advisory Panel, various issue-specific committees, and the public at each meeting

Council Decision Process (cont.)

Analysis proceeds through:

- Initial review draft
 - further refine alternatives if necessary
- Public review draft
 - final council decision (selection of preferred alternative)
- Final Council decision is then submitted to the Secretary of Commerce

NMFS rulemaking process

- NMFS publishes a proposed rule to implement the regulations (**status of Chinook bycatch measures under Am. 91**)
- Comments received on PR
- Secretary can approve, disapprove, or partially approve the Council's decision
- If approved by Secretary, NMFS publishes final rule (responds to comments from PR)
- Final rule establishes effective date

Opportunities for public comment

- During each Council meeting
 - Science and Statistical Committee
 - Advisory Panel
 - Council
- Council committees (e.g., Salmon Bycatch Workgroup)
- During rulemaking
 - Comment solicited on analysis and rule

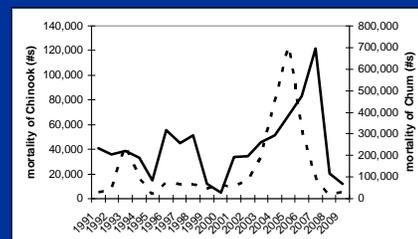
Salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea pollock fisheries

- Bering Sea pollock fishery catches salmon as bycatch (primarily Chinook and chum)
- Bycatch, by law, is counted but cannot be retained or sold
 - Some salmon is donated to food banks



Salmon bycatch trends

- 4 sectors in pollock fishery: offshore catcher processors, inshore catcher vessels, motherships, CDQ
- Differential bycatch by sector
(Chinook is solid line; chum is dotted line in graph below)



Council action

- The Council has been managing salmon bycatch using time-area closures since the mid-1990s
- Fixed time-area closures are not responsive to changing conditions
- Since 2005, Council has been evaluating different management measures
- The Council is addressing Chinook and non-Chinook (chum) salmon bycatch in separate actions

Status of Chinook bycatch action (BSAI Am. 91)

- Council recommended hard cap
- Proposed rule was published March 23, 2010
<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/prules/75fr14016.pdf>
- Comments on FMP language were due April 19; comments on proposed rule due to NMFS by **May 7**
- Expected implementation by January 2011

Council proposed action on non-Chinook (chum) bycatch

- Status quo: time/area closures that the pollock fleet is exempt from because they voluntarily participate in a rolling hotspot closure system
- Alternative management measures considered:
 - Revised time/area closure system
 - Hard caps

Alternatives posted at:
www.fakr.noaa.gov/nplmc/current_issues/bycatch/ChumBycatchMotion210.pdf

Current chum alternatives: Alternative 1

- Alternative 1 (Status quo): voluntary rolling hotspot closure system
- Provides exemption from current salmon savings area since 2006
 - System of short-term (3 to 7 day) moving, discrete area closures based on real-time high bycatch areas
 - Closures apply to 10 pollock sectors or cooperatives with the highest bycatch

Current chum alternatives: Alternative 2

- Alternative 2: Hard caps ranging from 50,000-353,000 non-Chinook salmon
- Range initially based on historical bycatch trends 1997-2009; rounded and lowered by Council in December 2009
 - Divided by sector similar to Chinook
 - No incentive program included at present

Current chum alternatives: Alternative 3

- Alternative 3: Triggered time/area closures
- Staff developing proposed discrete closure system based on recent bycatch patterns
 - Zonal approach being considered:
 - 3 zones in EBS which when triggered would enact discrete closure system
 - Areas, zones and appropriate trigger thresholds being revised for Council consideration in June

Schedule for Council action on chum (short-term)

- Action in June 2010: Review/revise alternatives and initiate analysis
- Information to be provided to Council in June:
 - Cap calculations based on Council motion (sector allocation changes)
 - Proposed area closures and zonal trigger approach
 - Review results of statewide teleconference on alternatives (May 4)
 - Update on genetics, both Chinook and chum

Current genetic breakouts: chum

- Analysis will consider observed bycatch stock composition using genetic samples from 2005 – 2009
- Stock composition currently available by aggregate groupings only (micro-satellite baseline):
 - Japan/Korea/China/southern Russia
 - Russia
 - Upper/Middle Yukon River
 - Coastal western Alaska/lower Yukon River
 - Alaska Peninsula
 - Southeast AK/PWS/northern British Columbia
 - Skeena River
 - British Columbia/Washington
- Future stock composition may be reported on finer scale, capability no sooner than 2011 (two marker systems: SNPs + micro-satellite)

Schedule for Council action on chum (long-term)

- June 2010: Development of preliminary analysis starts
- Dec 2010: Presentation to Yukon River Panel
- February 2011: Council review of preliminary analysis
- Feb/March 2011: Regional outreach meetings in western AK
- June 2011 (Nome): Council review of initial review analysis (select prelim preferred alt)
- Late 2011: Tentative Council final action

Rural community outreach: chum salmon bycatch

Council's Rural Community Outreach Committee has helped develop a chum salmon bycatch outreach plan, similar to Chinook plan, with improvements

- Outreach plan includes:
 - Statewide mailings (throughout process)
 - Statewide teleconference: May 4
 - 9 regional meetings targeted in western AK (2010/early 2011): Association of Village Council Presidents, 5 Subsistence RACs, Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Assn, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Kawerak, plus Yukon River Panel
 - Documentation of outreach results; report to Council early in process

Rural community outreach: chum salmon bycatch

- 9 regional meetings possible in western AK (primarily Feb/March 2011):
- 2 Council members and Council analysts
 - Working with regional organizations to be on agenda of their meetings
 - Timing of regional meetings is prior to Council's selection of preliminary preferred alternative (June 2011, Nome)
 - Timing of regional meetings will allow input to be considered and incorporated into analysis

How to provide public input to the Council

- **Write a letter to the Council.** Send letters by mail or fax to:
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
605 W 4th Ave Suite 306
Anchorage, AK 99501
Fax: (907) 271-2817; Phone: (907) 271-2809
- **Testify at a Council meeting** when the Council will discuss a particular action. Each agenda is posted on the Council website the month before the Council meeting. You may send a letter by mail or fax to the Council to the address above. If sent at least a week prior to the meeting, your letter will be in the Council notebooks.
- **Check the Council website below, or contact us to find out about upcoming agenda items.**
Council website: <http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/npfmc>

Appendix 2: Audio call log for May 4 teleconference

Location	Start Time (PST)	End Time (PST)	Duration
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 10:04	5
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 11:04	5/4/2010 11:18	14
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 11:19	5/4/2010 11:42	23
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:55	5/4/2010 11:53	118
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 10:05	5/4/2010 11:53	108
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 11:53	113
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:43	5/4/2010 11:53	130
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 11:42	5/4/2010 11:53	11
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 11:53	111
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Anchorage, AK	5/4/2010 10:12	5/4/2010 11:53	101
Bethel, AK	5/4/2010 10:08	5/4/2010 10:12	4
Bethel, AK	5/4/2010 10:07	5/4/2010 10:23	16
Boston, MA	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 11:34	92
Chevak, AK	5/4/2010 10:05	5/4/2010 11:53	108
Eagle River, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 10:38	38
Elim, AK	5/4/2010 10:09	5/4/2010 10:22	13
Elim, AK	5/4/2010 10:24	5/4/2010 10:30	6
Elim, AK	5/4/2010 10:39	5/4/2010 11:09	30
Elim, AK	5/4/2010 11:15	5/4/2010 11:31	16
Elim, AK	5/4/2010 11:06	5/4/2010 11:53	47
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 10:43	41
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:46	5/4/2010 10:49	3
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:14	5/4/2010 11:35	81
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 11:36	96
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:04	5/4/2010 11:53	109
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Fairbanks, AK	5/4/2010 10:07	5/4/2010 11:53	106
Fort Yukon, AK	5/4/2010 10:03	5/4/2010 10:39	36
Galena, AK	5/4/2010 9:57	5/4/2010 10:02	5
Galena, AK	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 11:53	111
Gambell, AK	5/4/2010 10:06	5/4/2010 10:17	11
Homer, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 11:12	70
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 11:53	113
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 9:51	5/4/2010 11:53	122
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 10:31	5/4/2010 11:53	82
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Juneau, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 11:53	113
Kodiak, AK	5/4/2010 9:55	5/4/2010 10:18	23
Kodiak, AK	5/4/2010 10:17	5/4/2010 11:08	51
Kodiak, AK	5/4/2010 10:01	5/4/2010 11:51	110
Kodiak, AK	5/4/2010 10:04	5/4/2010 11:53	109
Kotzebue, AK	5/4/2010 10:29	5/4/2010 11:53	84
Kotzebue, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 11:53	114
Kwethluk, AK	5/4/2010 11:35	5/4/2010 11:46	11
Kwigillingok, AK	5/4/2010 10:02	5/4/2010 10:57	55
Kwigillingok, AK	5/4/2010 11:26	5/4/2010 11:53	27
Lewisville, TX	5/4/2010 9:52	5/4/2010 10:07	15
Minto, AK	5/4/2010 10:23	5/4/2010 11:53	90
Mountain Village, AK	5/4/2010 10:50	5/4/2010 11:39	49
Mountain Village, AK	5/4/2010 11:40	5/4/2010 11:53	13
Nenana, AK	5/4/2010 10:01	5/4/2010 11:53	112
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 10:03	3
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 10:46	5/4/2010 10:47	1
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 10:03	5/4/2010 11:22	79
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 9:57	5/4/2010 11:53	116
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 11:25	5/4/2010 11:53	28

Nome, AK	5/4/2010 10:48	5/4/2010 11:53	65
Nome, AK	5/4/2010 10:05	5/4/2010 11:53	108
Nunam Iqua, AK	5/4/2010 9:59	5/4/2010 10:02	3
Nunam Iqua, AK	5/4/2010 10:03	5/4/2010 10:28	25
Nunapitchuk, AK	5/4/2010 10:12	5/4/2010 11:53	101
Quinhagak, AK	5/4/2010 9:58	5/4/2010 11:53	115
Quinhagak, AK	5/4/2010 11:30	5/4/2010 11:53	23
Savoonga, AK	5/4/2010 9:58	5/4/2010 11:53	115
Scammon Bay, AK	5/4/2010 10:23	5/4/2010 10:55	32
Scammon Bay, AK	5/4/2010 10:07	5/4/2010 11:53	106
Scammon Bay, AK	5/4/2010 10:56	5/4/2010 11:53	57
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 8:58	5/4/2010 9:00	2
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 9:01	5/4/2010 9:03	2
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 10:00	5/4/2010 10:58	58
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 10:55	5/4/2010 11:51	56
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 10:03	5/4/2010 11:53	110
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 10:03	5/4/2010 11:53	110
Seattle, WA	5/4/2010 10:08	5/4/2010 11:53	105
Shageluk, AK	5/4/2010 10:54	5/4/2010 11:43	49
St. Michael, AK	5/4/2010 10:08	5/4/2010 11:53	105
Toksook Bay, AK	5/4/2010 9:57	5/4/2010 10:32	35
Vancouver, WA (Event Manager)	5/4/2010 9:34	5/4/2010 11:53	139
Washington, DC	5/4/2010 11:04	5/4/2010 11:53	49
Total Duration			5663

*PST = Pacific standard time.

Source: EventBuilder, May 5, 2010.